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*Constitutional Law—Plea on Trial for Murder.*—*Genz & State*, 31 Atl. Rep. 1037 (N. J.). A legislative act providing that pleas of guilty to an indictment for murder shall be disregarded, and a plea of not guilty substituted, and the case tried by jury, is constitutional. The defendant has not an inalienable right to plead guilty, as such a provision as this does not prejudice him and the common law procedure is subject to legislative control.

*Contracts—Proof of Terms.*—*Sherwood v. William H. Crane*, 33 N. Y. Sup. 16. The plaintiff claimed damages for breach of contract of employment by the defendant, a theatrical manager, under which she was to perform at the Star Theater (at a salary of sixty dollars per week), in a play called "Brother Jonathan," the performances of which were to commence in the latter part of February, 1893, and to run until June 1st. The defense was that she was not employed for any particular period, and that her employment was conditional upon her rehearsal of the part to the satisfaction of the author of the play and of the defendant. When the question in point is whether the employment of plaintiff as an actress was for the run of a particular play, or was for an entire season, evidence that the agent who engaged plaintiff engaged her for a particular play, stating: "This means a permanent thing for you in New York, from the opening until the balance of the season," and assured her that the play would not be a failure, and then stated the length of the season, is sufficient to sustain finding that employment was for the season.

*Criminal Law—Disturbing Public Worship.*—*Winnard v. State*, 30 S. W. Rep. 555 (Texas). A man furnished some boys with the means of disturbing public worship in a church, and then absented himself, before the disturbance took place. It was held that he was a principal in the offense, although he had cautioned the boys to wait till after the services were over.

*Damages—When Not Excessive.*—*Erickson v. Brooklyn Heights Ry. Co.*, 32 N. Y. Supp. 915. The plaintiff, a healthy and robust married woman, suffered injuries on a street railway which resulted in the impairment of her hearing, the loss of a leg, and the disabling of a right arm. Held, that a verdict of \$23,000 was not excessive, and that such a sum would not more than compensate her for the change in her condition.

*Duress—Mortgage of Wife's Land.*—*Russell v. Durham et al.*, 29 S. W. Rep. 635 (Ky.). It is not held to be duress when a wife is induced by the importunities of her husband and the threats of